United Nations A/C.5/56/15

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda item 123
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 34th meeting, on 8 November 2001, the Third Committee considered draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, to which an oral revision was made, inserting the text of operative paragraph 8 of A/C.3/56/L.6. All operative paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, were adopted without a vote. A statement of programme budget implications was before the Committee in document A/C.3/56/L.19.

I. Request contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, the General Assembly would invite the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat to continue, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the host country, the information campaign for the Second World Assembly on Ageing.

II. Relationship of the request to the programme of work

3. The activity referred to above would fall under programme 23, Public information, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005. Consistent with the position reflected in paragraph 26.9 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, no financial provision has yet been made for the promotional campaign of the Second World Assembly on Ageing referred to in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution.

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campaign of the Second World Assembly on Ageing referred to in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution.

III. Activities by which the request would be implemented

4. Pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, and consistent with the practice established for United Nations special conferences, public information activities would be undertaken by the Department of Public Information to publicize the Assembly and the issues to be addressed.

IV. Additional requirements

5. Public information activities would highlight the goals and purposes of the Assembly, with a view to attracting wide support for and interest in it. The Department of Public Information, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, would develop an information strategy. In this connection, general temporary assistance in the amount of $45,000, equivalent to four work-months for one P-3 and one General Service post, would be required in 2002 for writing and preparing public information products, such as press kits, background articles, fact sheets and brochures.

6. Other requirements in the amount of $150,000 would provide for: (a) conversion of public information material to HTML for web sites in six official languages ($30,000); (b) production of television and radio products ($20,000); (c) public information production costs for translation into local languages and for events organized at the national or regional level by United Nations information centres ($30,000); (d) follow-up to the outcome of the Assembly ($20,000); (e) the production of a press kit ($30,000); and (f) updating of the 1999 exhibit on ageing and production of two banners at the Assembly site ($20,000). Together with the requirements mentioned in paragraph 5 above, the total estimated costs for public information activities would amount to $195,000.

V. Action required by the General Assembly

7. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, an additional requirement of $195,000 would arise under section 26, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

United Nations A/C.5/56/16

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 123 and 112

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Advancement of women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November 2001, the Third Committee adopted, without a vote, draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications of the draft resolution were the same as those contained in annex VII to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,[1] and consisted of additional requirements in the amount of $252,900 under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 13 and 14 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26, the General Assembly would:

(a) Acknowledge the number of reports awaiting consideration by the Committee and, in this regard, decide to authorize the Committee to hold, on an exceptional basis, an extraordinary session of three weeks' duration in 2002 to be used entirely for the consideration of the reports of the States parties in order to reduce the backlog of reports, and to enlarge the membership of the pre-sessional working group in 2002 in order to prepare for the exceptional session of the Committee, taking into account decision 25/I of the Committee;

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/56/38).

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(b) Request the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/4 of 6 October 1999, to provide the resources, including staff and facilities, necessary for the effective functioning of the Committee within its full mandate, in particular taking into account the entry into force of the Optional Protocol.

II. Relationship of the requests to the programme of work

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women would hold an additional session in August 2002 of 15 working days' duration. It is understood that the additional session would not be followed by a meeting of the pre-sessional working group.

4. Provision has been made under section 9, Economic and social affairs, and section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the convening of the two annual sessions of the Committee and the meetings of its working groups. The programme of work of section 9, under paragraph 9.55 (a) (iii), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, would be modified to increase, from 120 to 150, the number of meetings of the Committee and its working group to be serviced.

5. The additional session of the Committee and the enlargement of its pre-sessional working group called for in operative paragraph 13 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26 would give rise to additional requirements related to the travel and per diem costs for the 23 members of the Committee to attend the session and the per diem costs of the additional members of the pre-sessional working group in February 2002, as well as additional conference servicing requirements.

6. Regarding the requests contained in operative paragraph 14 of the draft resolution, provision has been made under section 9 for the servicing of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Secretary-General, in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, has given consideration to the entry into force of the Optional Protocol and the resulting expansion in volume and complexity of the workload. He has accordingly proposed the establishment of three new posts (one P-4 human rights officer, one P-2 associate legal officer and one General Service (Other level)) to undertake various tasks relating to the entry into force of the Optional Protocol. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposals for one P-4 human rights officer and one P-2 associate legal officer but has declined the establishment of the General Service (Other level) post.[2]

III. Additional requirements

7. The additional costs arising from an additional session of the Committee and the enlargement of its pre-sessional working group called for in operative paragraph 13 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26 are enumerated below.

[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (A/56/7), chap. II, para. IV.8.

A. Section 9, Economic and social affairs

8. The travel and per diem costs for the members attending the session and for the additional members attending the enlarged pre-sessional working group are estimated to be as follows:

	United States dollars
(a) Additional session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	
(i) Travel costs (for 23 members of the Committee to New York)	115 900
(ii) Per diem (for 23 members of the Committee)	117 100
(iii) Terminal expenses	3 700
Subtotal	**236 700**
(b) Enlargement of pre-sessional working group	
Per diem	16 200
Total	**252 900**

B. Section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services

9. The additional session would require conference servicing of 30 meetings, with interpretation in six languages. There would be 2,700 pages (2 documents) of pre-session, 100 pages (10 documents) of in-session and 40 pages (1 document) of post-session documentation for the meetings, to be processed in six languages. It is understood that there would be no additional meeting of the pre-sessional working group. The cost estimates (on a full-cost basis) are as follows:

Conference servicing of the session

	United States dollars
(a) Conference servicing and interpretation	205 400
(b) Pre-session documentation	3 066 400
(c) In-session documentation	113 100
(d) Post-session documentation	45 700
Total	**3 430 600**

IV. Potential for absorption

10. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 contains provisions for two annual sessions of the Committee and two annual meetings of the pre-sessional working group. It is not anticipated, at the present stage, that the above-mentioned additional requirements for travel and per diem ($252,900) could be met within the resources proposed under section 9, Economic and social affairs.

11. It should be noted that the estimates of additional conference servicing requirements are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the requirements would be met from the permanent conference-servicing capacity included under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The extent to which the Organization's conference-servicing capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance could be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2002-2003. Provision has been included under section 2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, not only for meetings programmed at the time of preparation of the budget, but also for meetings that might be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences are consistent with the pattern of meetings of past years. As a result, no additional resources would be required under that section.

V. Contingency fund

12. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred to a subsequent biennium.

13. No activities could be identified, at the present stage, for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 in order to accommodate the additional requirements of $252,900 referred to above.

VI. Summary

14. **Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.26, an additional provision of $252,900 would be required under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The additional requirements would represent a charge against the contingency fund for the biennium 2002-2003, which will be adopted by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session in accordance with the procedures established by the Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211.**

United Nations A/C.5/56/17

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda item 123
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Review of public information activities in the United Nations Secretariat outside the Department of Public Information

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with a request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a further clarification and definition of what constitutes outputs for public information and for programme implementation in substantive departments and offices. The Committee recommended that the Department of Public Information, as the lead agency, initiate a review of those issues throughout the Secretariat and that it submit its conclusions to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.[1]

2. The Advisory Committee made its recommendation in the context of its own observation that in some instances the difference between outputs classified as public information and those undertaken as part of the programme of work had become blurred.[1] In this connection, it may be acknowledged that in many instances this is a correct reflection of the facts and that it would require the imposition of an artificial distinction to designate some outputs as being solely of a substantive nature and others as being solely of a public information nature. Indeed, the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation do not attempt to impose such a distinction (ST/SGB/2000/8). Rule 105.4 (a) (ii) provides that output descriptions in the programme narratives shall conform to six standard categories of output, and, while those include substantive activities as a discrete output, there is no designation of a separate category of outputs for public information and activities. Accordingly, a somewhat pragmatic approach to the question of distinguishing substantive and public information outputs would seem to be called for.

3. It may be recalled that, as reflected in section 26 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/6 (Sect. 26)), the Department of Public Information is given overall responsibility for the public information programme of the Organization. This programme has been mandated by the General Assembly in many resolutions. In addition, the Committee on Information provides programmatic guidance to the Department on an ongoing basis.

4. Also, the programme of activities under section 26 reflects those set out in programme 23, Public information, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005,[2] in accordance with the priorities established for the Organization as a whole by Member States and as outlined in the Millennium Declaration

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(see General Assembly resolution 55/2). The role of the Department of Public Information is to ensure that communication strategies relating to those priority areas are articulated with one voice, thereby avoiding competing messages and duplication. The Department performs a key function by providing communication expertise and acting as the focal point and coordinator for all United Nations information activities.

5. Close coordination in the field of public information both within the Secretariat and at the level of the United Nations system is essential to promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world. Without this informed understanding, the United Nations cannot garner the public support necessary to pursue its programmes and objectives. Therefore, the Secretary-General has emphasized the importance of communication, placing it at the heart of the strategic management of the Organization. With the goal of maximizing outreach and avoiding duplication, the Department of Public Information works closely with the other departments, offices and regional commissions and promotes system-wide coordination of public information and communication activities through the Joint United Nations Information Committee.

6. The work of the Department of Public Information is not an end in itself; its raison d'être is to ensure that the substantive work of the United Nations succeeds by ensuring that a global message reaches a worldwide audience and thereby wins support for the Organization. In so doing, the Department represents all of the organizational units of the Secretariat and gives a public face and meaning to the work the United Nations is doing in order to build and sustain public support for the Organization as a whole. To accomplish this objective, the Department has worked closely with all parts of the Secretariat to communicate to the world the host of activities undertaken by the Organization in every field of human activity. It has also continued to formulate specific messages for departments and offices of the Secretariat, systematically incorporating their individual communication goals into its advocacy campaigns.

II. Summary of public information activities by other organizational units of the Secretariat

7. In an effort to address the issues raised by th Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetar Questions, the Department of Public Informatio initiated a review with the departments and offices o the Secretariat that had included information activitie in the proposed programme budget for the bienniu 2002-2003, as well as with all the regiona commissions. Among those contacted were th Department of Economic and Social Affairs, th Department of Political Affairs, the Department o Peacekeeping Operations, the Department fo Disarmament Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs an the Office of the High Commissioner for Huma Rights. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations preparing a separate report on its public informatio activities for consideration by the General Assembly its resumed fifty-sixth session. The following ar examples of activities based on the definition o outputs contained in the annex to the Regulations an Rules Governing Programme Planning:

> "Outputs are final products or services delivere by a programme or subprogramme to end-user such as reports, publications, training, servicin of meetings, or advisory, editorial, translation o security services, which an activity is expected t produce in order to achieve its objectives."

A. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

8. The Department of Economic and Social Affai carries out information activities with the support o the Department of Public Information, including th media launches of major reports such as the *Wor Economic and Social Survey*. In addition, th Department carries out briefings of a technical natu and produces technical publications and other outrea products intended for specialized audiences in t business sector and the academic community as well among specialized non-governmental organizations a broad range of issues. It also manages seve technical web sites and coordinates outreach to t specialized media and to non-governmen organizations active in areas within the purview of t Department.

B. Office of Legal Affairs

9. The Office of Legal Affairs produces several recurrent specialized publications on topics related to international law, including the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, the *United Nations Reports of the International Arbitral Awards*, the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *United Nations Legislative Series*. The Office also coordinates activities relating to the teaching, study and wider dissemination of international law to lawyers, policy makers, government officials and those involved in the teaching of international law. In addition, it maintains several specialized web sites and provides speakers on topics relating to international law. It may be recalled that, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, a promotional campaign was launched in connection with the Millennium Assembly to encourage treaty actions by Member States.

C. Department of Political Affairs

10. Training workshops for journalists in connection with the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic are an example of the public information outputs of the Department of Political Affairs. Such workshops help journalists to become more aware of the important role of the media in promoting peace. In addition, the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala carries out public information and communication activities with a view to promoting greater public awareness of the peace agreements and the role of the Mission.

D. Department for Disarmament Affairs

11. The Department for Disarmament Affairs produces specialized publications, such as the *United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, *DDA Update* and the occasional papers series, and organizes seminars, symposiums and forums for non-governmental organizations held during Disarmament Week. During the past year, it also worked closely with the Department of Public Information on the development of a communication strategy leading to the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in July 2001, and in the preparation of the Department's documentary entitled *Armed to the Teeth*.

E. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

12. Advocacy and information management are central to the mandate of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, namely, coordinating the humanitarian response to disasters and emergencies and addressing the specific needs of the humanitarian community, and are an essential and integral part of its core function. Drawing on the information provided by the humanitarian organizations at both the international and field levels, it provides comprehensive information and analysis to its partners in support of their field work. Its two main web-based public information products, ReliefWeb and the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN), provide critical, up-to-date information to guide decision-making and day-to-day humanitarian operations. Whereas ReliefWeb, which is more than 80 per cent donor-funded, serves as a tool and guide for the humanitarian community, IRIN (field-based and entirely donor-funded) is a specialized news service aimed at the humanitarian community. The public information work of the Office is intended as a tool to improve the quality and efficiency of information delivery for complex emergencies.

F. Regional Economic Commissions

13. The regional commissions develop and carry out information activities and programmes relating to their specific mandates with a view to promoting an informed understanding of their work among the key regional constituencies, including Member States and government institutions, as well as the media, non-governmental organizations, United Nations associations and the public at large. Those activities complement the work of the Department of Public Information, including the activities undertaken by United Nations information centres and services in the respective regions.

III. Results of the review

14. The Department of Public Information regularly provides assistance to departments and offices of the Secretariat in the formulation of communication strategies for their intended audiences. In addition to communication expertise, it provides the departments

and other organizational units with influential communication tools, including the infrastructure available through the network of United Nations information centres and the platform of the United Nations web site. Greater efficiency and effectiveness can be achieved only through continued cooperation between the Department of Public Information and all other parts of the Secretariat. The development of effective communication strategies requires the inclusion of the Department in the decision-making processes of those departments and offices and its participation in the relevant planning meetings from the beginning of the preparatory process. This ensures that the communication angle is taken into account when programmes and activities are being developed.

15. While the substantive departments and offices are specialists on the issues for which they are responsible, they require the expertise of the Department of Public Information to communicate their message in a manner easily understood by the public. It is for this reason that they turn to the Department to tailor their messages to their intended audiences and to develop focused information strategies to effectively communicate their messages using the most appropriate mix of media. As seen from the few examples outlined in paragraphs 8 to 13 above, if departments and offices produce public information materials without seeking the assistance of the Department of Public Information, this is generally because of a specific mandate requiring them to produce technical information products for a specialized, limited audience. Once those products are completed, the Department may assist, if required, in disseminating them to a wider, more general public.

16. The Secretary-General has spearheaded a drive to promote a culture of communication and a spirit of cooperation at all levels of the Organization. To facilitate these goals, he established the Communications Group as a mechanism for high-level coordination on communication issues by senior New York-based information officials. The Joint United Nations Information Committee also functions as a coordinating mechanism, with the Department of Public Information serving as its secretariat. Within the context of the Committee, the Department convenes system-wide task forces to coordinate communication efforts for specific global conferences and campaigns.

17. Coordination and cooperation between the Department of Public Information and other departments and offices of the Secretariat has been enhanced in recent years. Increasingly, the Department has been working closely with them on a daily basis to formulate and disseminate their messages around the world, especially through communication campaigns developed by the Department to promote major global conferences, as well as thematic advocacy campaigns such as the "UN Works" programme.

18. The United Nations information centres play a central role in the dissemination of United Nations information products produced by both the Department of Public Information and United Nations system partners. They serve as the local voice for the global messages of the United Nations and, by articulating major thematic issues in a local context, bring global messages to local audiences. As the results of a comprehensive evaluation of the United Nations information centres conducted in 1996 and 1997 (A/AC.198/1997/6) demonstrated, the centres provide public information services to more than 40 organizations of the United Nations system, devoting an average of five work-months per information centre to this cooperation. By providing public information facilities, logistical infrastructure and contacts with the local partners, in particular media and non-governmental organizations, information centres provide an added value to the United Nations system.

19. The use of new information and communication technologies has become central to the dissemination of information. The Department of Public Information is responsible for managing the contents of the United Nations web site, which it coordinates and maintains with the technical support of the Information Technology Services Division of the Office of Central Support Services. United Nations materials are available via the United Nations web site in all six official languages. In addition, 40 United Nations information centres so far have set up web sites to provide United Nations materials in some 25 local languages. The web site is accessed by users in more than 180 countries. Between 1 January and 19 October 2001, the United Nations web site was accessed more than 1 billion times, with peaks of more than 7 million a day. Earlier this year, under the guidance of the Publications Board, United Nations Internet publishing guidelines were issued (ST/AI/2001/5) setting out the procedures and objectives for the dissemination of United Nations materials over the Internet. The implementation of the guidelines is overseen by the

Publications Board's Working Group on Internet Matters.

IV. Observations

20. The information received from other organizational units within the Secretariat would indicate that the public information activities they carry out are complementary to those of the Department of Public Information. The Department's ongoing working relationships with other departments and offices and its coordination efforts within the Organization help to reinforce this and minimize duplication of effort and overlap. Further strengthening of partnerships and coordination with all United Nations entities to ensure that a coherent, effective and unified image of the United Nations is projected to the global public remains a continuing priority.

21. Joint efforts between the Department of Public Information and other departments and offices are most successful when the Department is given early warning and is included from the beginning in the preparatory process for major activities. In the same way, enhanced field connectivity and coverage of field activities can best be achieved through the active inclusion of the United Nations information centres at all stages of joint information activities.

22. As outlined above, the Department of Public Information, within its limited resources, provides its expertise to all organizational units of the Secretariat and, as appropriate, to other members of the United Nations system required to communicate the messages of the Organization to the global public. Public information priorities should be part of joint strategic planning among all organizational units of the Secretariat, to be discussed prior to the submission of future programme budget proposals.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/56/7), para. VII.8.

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

United Nations A/C.5/56/18

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 26 and 123

Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Special session of the General Assembly on children

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/56/L.7

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Summary

In draft resolution A/56/L.7, the General Assembly would decide to convene the special session of the General Assembly on children from 8 to 10 May 2002.

Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the estimated cost of convening the special session would amount to $539,400. This requirement would be subject to established procedures for the utilization of the contingency fund in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986.

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I. Statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution A/56/L.7

1. By the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would recall its decision 56/401 of 12 September 2001, by which it decided to postpone the special session of the General Assembly on children to a date to be decided by the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

2. By the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution, the Assembly would decide to convene the special session of the General Assembly on children from 8 to 10 May 2002.

II. Estimated additional requirements

3. The special session was originally scheduled to be held in 2001, and the resource requirements for convening it were included in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. As a result, no resources for holding the special session in 2002 were included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. Should the General Assembly approve the draft resolution, the secretariat of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) would continue to act as the secretariat for the special session. The convening of the special session would require the provision of additional services by the United Nations, including public information activities. The estimated expenditures related to those services and activities follow:

(a) $564,100 for conference servicing, on a full-cost basis, based on the following assumptions:

(i) The special session would be held in New York for three days, from 8 to 10 May 2002;

(ii) There would be 4 meetings of the plenary per day, for a total of 12 meetings, plus up to 6 meetings of the Committee of the Whole and 3 round tables, for a grand total of 21 meetings, with the possibility of extended and/or night meetings;

(iii) Interpretation would be provided in all six official languages;

(iv) Documentation to be processed in the six official languages would total 161 pages pre-session, 30 pages in session and 20 pages post session. The bulk of the pre-session documentation was already processed in 2001 in preparation for the original dates of the special session;

(v) There would be approximately five days of consultations with full interpretation prior to the special session, again with the possibility of extended and/or night meetings;

(vi) In accordance with established entitlements as set out in Assembly resolution 49/221 of 23 December 1994, verbatim records would be provided for the 12 meetings of the plenary in all six languages of the Assembly;

(vii) The decision to reschedule the special session to May 2002 will be accommodated by the conference services with considerable difficulty, the calendar of meetings in 2002 being extremely tight, with almost no room for flexibility. The addition of the special session to the 2002 calendar of meetings will thus have an impact on other mandated bodies scheduled to meet around

the same time. The sessions of the other bodies will have to be rescheduled to the extent possible, and any delays and/or suspensions that may become necessary could result in additional costs to the Organization, which cannot be calculated at this time;

(b) $147,000 for public information activities consisting of the following: staffing ($21,000); United Nations information centres ($10,000); web site redesign ($10,000); media accreditation ($12,000); operations of the Media Centre ($22,300); television, radio and video production ($48,200); Photo Unit ($4,600); Press Service ($7,800); and document distribution and Internet operation ($11,100). This estimate is based on consultations between UNICEF and the Department of Public Information on their respective roles. Details of these requirements are contained in annex I;

(c) $236,200 for the provision of central support services, inclusive of security and safety services. Details of these requirements are contained in annex II;

(d) $20,200 for protocol services, the details of which are contained in annex III.

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the cost of travel but not subsistence would be paid by the Organization to one representative or alternate representative of the least developed countries to attend special or emergency special sessions of the Assembly. Based on the pattern of expenditures for other similar sessions of the Assembly, those costs are estimated at $136,000.

III. Contingency fund

5. It will be recalled that, in accordance with the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under those procedures, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities must be deferred to a later biennium.

6. No provisions have been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the activities called for in draft resolution A/56/L.7. Therefore, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, additional expenditures would arise in respect of travel of representatives of Member States that are least developed ($136,000); requirements for protocol ($20,200); public information ($147,000); and central support services ($236,200).

7. In connection with conference-servicing requirements, the extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for 2002-2003. However, provisions are included under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for 2002-2003 (A/56/6 (Sect. 2)) not only for meetings programmed at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences

are consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. As a result, no additional appropriation would be required under that section.

IV. Action required by the General Assembly

8. **Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/56/L.7, provisions of $539,400 would be required over and above the resources included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 as follows: $156,200 under section 1, Overall policy-making, direction and coordination; $147,000 under section 26, Public information; and $236,200 under section 27D, Office of Central Support Services.**

Annex I

Public information programme ($147,000)

Promotional activities ($41,000)

1. The requirements under promotional activities include:

(a) Staffing ($21,000): general temporary assistance for an information officer and an information assistant for two months to undertake media liaison with the United Nations Children's Fund. The staff will participate in the Interdepartmental Task Force, undertake media outreach and liase with United Nations information centres. The total includes $1,000 for overtime for servicing the Media Centre;

(b) United Nations information centres ($10,000): seed money to United Nations information centres to issue, in local languages, selected publications and audio-visual productions;

(c) Redesign and update the web site in all six official languages ($10,000).

Coverage of the special session ($106,000)

2. The requirements related to coverage of the special session include:

(a) Media accreditation ($12,000): recruitment of two public information assistants to work in the accreditation area. Simultaneous events require simultaneous media liaison, monitoring and coordination; seven General Service staff will be deployed for media liaison operations and functions related to the opening and closing of the special session, daily coverage of meetings, press conferences, television stand-ups, bilateral meetings, interviews, luncheons and receptions;

(b) Media centre services ($22,300): salary of three technicians for operation of the audio and video equipment ($4,000); other staff costs to cover salary and overtime for the installation and dismantling of media equipment and assistance with the local area network ($3,000); provision of working facilities with access to the Internet, email and telephone service ($9,300); provision of access to audio and video of broadcast pool coverage in many languages ($2,000); and provision of the means to view proceedings on closed-circuit television in many languages ($4,000);

(c) Television, radio and video production ($48,200): coverage of every plenary session, about 30 press conferences and all scheduled photo opportunities, including the morning arrivals of many heads of State and a State luncheon. Five events will be covered live by television simultaneously, while other events are taped. The number of temporary technicians required for the special session is 14 for television, 4 for videotape and 2 for radio for six days, including their overtime costs ($36,200). Preparation of "b-roll" videotape packages on tape and dubs (copies) and via satellite will cost $12,000;

(d) Photo Unit ($4,600): cost for an additional photographer, lab technician and caption writer needed to ensure that the required photo coverage is done and photos are distributed in a timely fashion;

(e) Press Service ($7,800): production of press releases in English and French covering the special session. The services, for each language, of one editor,

four press officers, one typist and one proof-reader are required, for a total cost of $6,800. In addition, coverage for the clerk's overtime for the distribution of press releases will amount to $1,000;

(f) Internet operation ($11,100): language conversion designers for Arabic, Chinese and Russian ($4,100); four scanning assistants for two weeks ($5,000); and live web cast charges ($2,000).

Annex II

Central support services ($236,200)

Security Service ($85,500)

1. The security requirements include:

(a) Sixteen short-term security officers for one week at $560 per week plus overtime ($10,000); eight additional support staff for one week at $500 per week ($4,000); and provisions for overtime of Headquarters security officers and other support staff ($67,000);

(b) Rental of two scooters ($2,500) and purchase of pass identification supplies ($2,000).

Information technology ($70,900)

2. The requirements under information technology include:

(a) The installation and removal of additional telephone tax lines on the premises at $275 per line, assuming 100 additional lines are required ($27,500);

(b) One-week rental of average-capacity fax machines, including consumables, estimated at $130 each, plus the cost of installation, estimated at $275 per line, assuming 30 additional lines are required ($12,150);

(c) One-week rental of additional photocopiers, including consumables, and installation and removal, estimated at $500 per unit, assuming 15 additional units are required ($7,500);

(d) One-week rental of additional cellular telephones, estimated at $130 each, including air time, assuming that 125 additional telephones are required ($16,250);

(e) Installation and removal of 50 personal computers with standard software on an existing outlet, estimated at $150 per unit ($7,500).

Common support services ($79,800)

3. The requirements under common support services include:

(a) Setting up for registration of delegations and media accreditation ($20,000);

(b) Provisions for additional messengers, telephone/teletype operators, mail clerks, sound engineering clerks and chauffeur, estimated at an additional 30 temporary staff for seven days at $285 per day ($59,800).

Annex III

Protocol requirements ($20,200)

The requirements related to protocol include:

(a) The rental of 15 cellular telephones and two-way radio sets for one week ($1,250) and the rental of two four-door sedans with drivers for one week ($1,250);

(b) The salaries of nine additional short-term General Service staff for one week ($6,700) and related overtime ($2,000);

(c) Travel and subsistence allowance for two protocol officers from Geneva and Vienna for one week ($9,000).

United Nations A/C.5/56/19

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 123
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Languages used for preparation of documents and publications of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. At its forty-first session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination recommended that the Secretary-General submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, a report on the most appropriate ways to ensure that the documents and publications of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) were issued in Arabic, which is most relevant to the requirements of the member States of the region, as well as in other working languages of ESCWA so as to fulfil the requirements of readers outside the region as appropriate.[1]

2. In response to that request, the present report provides information on the current situation with regard to the use of Arabic and other languages for ESCWA documents and publications and indicates steps to be taken for improving their issuance in Arabic.

II. Background

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 3190 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, decided that Arabic should become both an official and a working language of the Assembly and its main committees. Moreover, by its resolution 35/219 of 17 December 1980, the Assembly:

(a) Decided to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, no later than 1 January 1982;

(b) Requested the Security Council to include Arabic among its official and working languages and the Economic and Social Council to include Arabic among its official languages, no later than 1 January 1983;

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(c) Amended rules 51, 52, 54 and 56 of its rules of procedure, concerning the official and working languages of the Assembly.

4. Additional clarifications regarding the use of the working languages of the Secretariat, especially at the regional commissions, have been provided in the Secretary-General's bulletins ST/SGB/201 of 8 July 1983 and ST/SGB/212 of 24 September 1985. In these bulletins, it was reiterated, inter alia, that: (a) every staff member is required to work in either English or French, which are the working languages of the Secretariat; and (b) since the regional commissions for Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia also have Russian, Spanish and Arabic, respectively, as a working language, individual staff members in the secretariats of these commissions may work in the respective language.

5. In accordance with rule 25 of article VII of the ESCWA Statute, Arabic, English and French are the working languages of the Commission. Rule 28 requires that all resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, as well as the annual reports, should be published in the working languages. In its resolution 20 (II) of 9 May 1975,[2] the Commission:

(a) Decided that Arabic should be the original language in which all resolutions are drafted;

(b) Decided that all other technical and non-technical documents issued by the Commission should be translated into Arabic promptly and accurately, where the original was not in Arabic;

(c) Requested the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps in all cases to ensure complete accuracy in the translation of those documents from and into the three working languages.

6. Moreover, in its resolution 44 (IV) of 28 April 1977,[3] the Commission decided that:

(a) All documents to be submitted to the Commission should, as far as possible, be drafted in Arabic;

(b) When making appointments to the posts in the Commission, given equal qualifications, preference should be given to those candidates with a good command of the Arabic language in addition to one of the other working languages of the United Nations, except in the case of experts, consultants and staff seconded to the Commission by the United Nations and its various organs.

III. Current situation

7. The ESCWA publication programme, indicating the languages of drafting and publication and the size and cost of each publication, has been submitted every biennium for the consideration and approval of the Publications Board which determines the policy on the preparation, production, distribution and sale of publications, as provided for in rules 110.38, 110.39 and 110.40 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and ST/SGB/Organization/Annex of 1 June 1976.

8. The current situation at ESCWA regarding the languages used in the preparation of ESCWA documents and publications is shown in tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1
Use of languages in the preparation of documents at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

	Actual for 1998-1999					
	Drafted		*Translated*		*Published*	
	Documents	*Pages*	*Documents*	*Pages*	*Documents*	*Pages*
Arabic	107	3 608	92	2 788	199	6 396
English	146	8 271	61	991	207	9 262
French	-	-	1	25	1	25
Total	**253**	**11 879**	**154**	**3 804**	**407**	**15 683**

	Estimated for 2000-2001					
	Drafted		*Translated*		*Published*	
	Documents	*Pages*	*Documents*	*Pages*	*Documents*	*Pages*
Arabic	130	3 211	100	4 802	230	8 013
English	160	8 143	63	1 100	223	8 243
French	-	-	2	49	2	49
Total	**290**	**11 354**	**165**	**5 951**	**455**	**17 305**

	Anticipated for 2002-2003					
	Drafted		*Translated*		*Published*	
	Documents	*Pages*	*Documents*	*Pages*	*Documents*	*Pages*
Arabic	118	3 400	96	3 800	214	7 200
English	150	8 200	62	1 000	212	9 200
French	-	-	1	25	1	25
Total	**268**	**11 600**	**159**	**4 825**	**427**	**16 425**

Table 2
Ratio of use of languages in the preparation of documents at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
(Percentage, based on number of pages)

	1998-1999			*2000-2001**			*2002-2003**		
	Drafted	*Translated*	*Published*	*Drafted*	*Translated*	*Published*	*Drafted*	*Translated*	*Published*
Arabic	30	73	41	28	81	46	29	79	44
English	70	26	59	72	18	53	71	21	56
French	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

* Estimated.

9. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia is an international organization at which not all staff write in Arabic. For many Arabic-speaking staff, the working languages used during their studies and earlier career may have been languages other than Arabic, and it is often easier for them to write in those languages. Moreover, most of the references and resources, especially those accessed via the Internet, are not in Arabic. Further, ESCWA has to coordinate its activities with organizations both in and outside the United Nations system that do not use Arabic. This explains why only the minority of output produced by ESCWA was in Arabic. Following an evaluation exercise conducted in the biennium 1998-1999, ESCWA became more aware of the language issue and has tried to encourage staff to write in Arabic, to decrease the number of publications drafted in English so as to facilitate and reduce the time necessary for translation, and to produce an executive summary in Arabic for publications issued in English and vice versa. In doing so, ESCWA has opted to outsource translation into Arabic since the prevailing market rates are lower than the cost of permanent staff. ESCWA has recently launched its Arabic web site and intends to develop it further to include all of its non-sale publications and the Arabic summaries.

10. In accordance with existing practice, requirements for documents and languages of drafting, translation and publication at ESCWA have been defined for each biennium on the basis of a number of factors, including the target audience and the end-users. For instance, the original language of a study is determined by the source materials and references and by the language capabilities of the individuals concerned.

11. Since the biennium 1998-1999, the number of established posts, 6 for translation (3 Arabic P-3 translators, 2 Arabic P-4 revisers, 1 English P-4 self-reviser) and 3 for editing (1 Arabic P-3 and 2 English (P-4 and P-3)), has remained the same. Outsourcing has been used only during the periods in which the workload exceeded the capacity of in-house Arabic and English translators and revisers.

12. There have been increases in requirements for contractual services and/or temporary assistance in both Arabic translation and English editing and translation. The main cause of the increase — in addition to unplanned requests — is the imbalance over time in the distribution of the work programme over the two years of each biennium and the historical tendency for documentation output to be

concentrated in the second half of the second year of the biennium, which then becomes the peak period for conference services, sometimes even necessitating the carrying forward of a substantial translation workload to the next biennium. During peak periods, and in order for ESCWA to meet performance deadlines, in-house Arabic translators and revisers have traditionally edited documents drafted in Arabic. This diversion of their energy usually results in some postponement or outsourcing of translation work.

13. The application of the conference services workload standards which, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, were revised in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001[4] and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/249 of 23 December 1999, to the data contained in table 1 above, could result in the conclusion that the low ratio of documents and publications issued in Arabic at ESCWA is not related to its conference servicing capacity or to a lack of resources, but rather to the drafting and usage practices followed by the Commission and its secretariat.

14. Table 3 below shows the approximate number of translators' workdays and work-months resulting from the application of the established workload standards to the number of translated pages indicated in table 1.

Table 3
Number of translators' workdays and work-months necessary for the translation of pages indicated in table 1

	1998-1999			*2000-2001**			*2002-2003**		
	Days	*Months*	*Number of posts*	*Days*	*Months*	*Number of posts*	*Days*	*Months*	*Number of posts*
Arabic	662	29	1.2	1 141	50	2.1	903	39	44
English	235	10	0.4	261	11	0.5	238	10	56
French	6	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**904**	**39**	**1.6**	**1 414**	**61**	**2.6**	**1 146**	**50**	**2.1**

* Estimated.

15. Based on the standards, it is estimated that the capacity of ESCWA for the preparation of documents and publications in working languages of the Commission is currently adequate, while any shortfalls owing to uneven submission of workload over time are addressed through the use of temporary assistance and contractual services.

16. In general, the current situation with regard to ESCWA documents and publications indicates that about 30 per cent of recurrent and non-recurrent publications are drafted in Arabic, while 41 to 46 per cent of documents are published in Arabic and 53 to 59 per cent in English. However, taking into account the provisions of Commission resolutions 20 (II) and 44 (IV), this situation has prompted the adoption of the following remedial measures at ESCWA:

(a) Author divisions have been requested to adhere strictly to the page limits for documents, as established by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General.

Flexibility may be exercised with regard to publications, as appropriate. This enables the Conference Services Section at ESCWA to translate a greater number of documents;

(b) Efforts are made to encourage staff members with comparative advantage in either Arabic or English to prepare their work in that language;

(c) In order to guarantee the simultaneous distribution of documents in both Arabic and English or to maintain only a short time lag between their distribution, a schedule of phased submission of documents to the Conference Services Section in the course of the biennium is maintained in order to avoid sharp temporary increases in the workload and to discourage unforeseen additions to the planned conference services programme. Only when all other possibilities have been exhausted does ESCWA resort to outsourcing translation work.

IV. Conclusion

17. **The provisions of the resolutions and decisions of intergovernmental bodies relating to the control and limitation of documentation, including Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/1 of 9 February 1979, 1979/41 of 10 May 1979 and 1979/69 of 2 August 1979, and General Assembly resolutions 32/71 of 9 December 1977, 33/56 of 14 December 1978, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981 and 38/32 of 25 November 1983, as well as the costs incurred for regular staff, temporary assistance and contractual services for the translation, editing and publication of documents have been reviewed and, without sacrificing basic quality, the most cost-effective solution has been selected.**

18. **The drafting and translation capacity of ESCWA for the preparation of documents and publications in Arabic appears to be adequate. However, there is room for improvement in regard to the proportion of documents and publications issued in Arabic. ESCWA has taken steps to encourage staff to prepare their drafts in Arabic, to increase the number of documents and publications translated into Arabic and to reduce the time needed for translation.**

19. **The Secretary-General intends to monitor the situation closely and will report on the progress achieved in the production of documents and publications in Arabic in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/56/16), para. 244.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11* (E/5658), chap. III.

[3] See ibid., *Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 10* (E/5969), chap. III.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/54/6/Rev.1), vol. II: *Expenditure sections 1 to 15*, part I, table 2.45.

United Nations A/C.5/56/20

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 123 and 90

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Questions relating to information

Development of an international radio broadcasting capacity for the United Nations

Programme budget implications of draft resolution B contained in document A/56/21/Add.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 19th and 20th meetings, on 20 November 2001, the Fourth Committee considered the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the pilot project on the development of an international radio broadcasting capacity for the United Nations (A/AC.198/2001/10). At its 20th meeting, the Committee adopted without a vote draft resolution B as contained in paragraph 9 of the report of the Committee on Information on its resumed twenty-third session.[1] A statement of programme budget implications was available to the Committee in document A/C.4/56/L.19.

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. By operative paragraphs 47 and 49 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide, building upon the success of the pilot project as well as the scope of its programme distribution and established partnerships, to expand the international radio broadcasting capacity of the United Nations in all six official languages;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the United Nations international radio broadcasting capacity to the Committee on Information at its twenty-fifth session, including information that could be obtained

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from the local, national and regional radio partners about the estimated number of listeners reached, in order for the Committee to decide on the future of that capacity.

II. Relationship of the request to the programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003

3. The activities referred to above would fall under programme 23, Public information, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.[2] Provision has not been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/6 (Sect. 26)) for the continuation and expansion of the international radio broadcasting capacity of the United Nations in the absence of a legislative mandate.

III. Activities through which the request would be implemented

4. Under the proposal, the United Nations would continue to produce in the six official languages 15-minute programmes, which consist of news, background information and reports about peacekeeping, humanitarian and other activities of the United Nations system.

IV. Modifications required in the programme of work for 2002-2003

5. No provision has been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the continuation of radio project, given the absence of a legislative mandate on the project beyond the pilot phase. Consequently, provisions for the related requirements would have to be added under section 26, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

V. Additional requirements for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003

A. Section 26, Public information

6. Section 26, Public information, of the regular budget would need to be supplemented by temporary new posts ($1,682,000), individual contracts ($390,000) and other related costs ($300,000). Consequently, provisions for the related requirements in the amount of $2,372,000 would have to be made for the biennium 2002-2003.

1. Supplementary staffing ($1,682,000)

7. The Department of Public Information would require 17 new temporary posts for producers, executive producers, research assistants, planners and General Service staff at a cost of $1,682,000 using the standard costs for new posts.

(a) Producers/associate producers ($910,000)

8. Given the existing staffing resources in the Radio Section and the Regional Programmes Units of the News and Media Division, it is estimated that nine additional radio producers/associate producers would be required to ensure parity across all language units, with at least four producers for each language to maintain a daily 15-minute current affairs broadcast five days a week, including holidays. Radio producers are expected to research, write, produce and narrate radio news, features and documentary programmes on the global activities of the United Nations system. They are also expected to work with broadcasting organizations so as to promote United Nations radio programmes and devise feedback mechanisms on the quality and content of the programmes. Five of the requested nine additional staff will be at the P-2 level and four will be at the P-3 level.

(b) Executive Producer and News Director ($276,000)

9. Two P-4 posts would be required for an Executive Producer and a News Director to provide daily editorial guidance to all producers with respect to the content and substance of all programmes and to ensure that all issues reported are factual, accurate, timely and politically objective. In this process they are expected to guide producers in creating and crafting lively and interesting programmes that reflect a balanced cross-section of views on any particular issue.

(c) Research assistants and planners ($496,000)

10. One P-1/P-2 level staff member will be responsible for managing the web pages of United Nations Radio in the six official languages and for encoding, posting the daily programmes and monitoring the feedback. A second officer at the P-1/P-2 level will research written and audio excerpts from various sources, assist in programme production and, when required, prepare written contributions for the live broadcast programmes.

11. Four General Service level staff will be required to assist with radio production by researching written and audio excerpts from various sources, liaising with source persons for interviews and evaluating the audio quality of recordings. They are expected to assist with programme production by scheduling studio time, editing inserts and other recorded components, participating in narration and directing studio production.

2. Individual contracts ($390,000)

(a) Telecommunications Engineer ($240,000)

12. A Telecommunications Engineer is needed to augment the existing radio engineering staff in the production and dissemination of the live broadcasts.

(b) Field production and stringer fees ($150,000)

13. United Nations Radio officers are often not able to travel to various regions of the world to gather and collect radio material for their programmes, except when they cover international conferences. Therefore, it is necessary and financially efficient for United Nations Radio to commission field stringers or freelancers to

produce 3- to 15-minute packages that highlight the voices of "real people", including beneficiaries of programmes supported by the United Nations.

3. Other related costs ($300,000)

(a) Promotion, feedback and project evaluation ($150,000)

14. Other than the substantive radio programme production activities, outreach activities will be planned for the biennium 2002-2003. In order to monitor and analyse audience response, promotional activities and project evaluation will be undertaken. Promotional activities will include such promotions as flyers, brochures, compact discs with audio samples, advertisements in broadcast journals and telecommunications with broadcasting organizations. Data will be collected for enlargement of the client base and FTP (file transfer protocol) deliveries. Industry surveys, as well as feedback analysis with specialists working with the radio broadcasting community and industry, will be also conducted.

(b) Technical maintenance of equipment ($50,000)

15. The audio management system, with radio editing on the desktop, is a valuable and complex piece of equipment. The maintenance of such equipment is essential. The budget for this item also includes resources for the purchase of two new computers and six printers and for the maintenance of equipment.

(c) Upgrading of the International Broadcast Centre ($100,000)

16. Many broadcasters receive live programmes via the International Broadcast Centre. The Centre is the feed facility for radio transmissions that leave Headquarters via telephone and ISDN (integrated services digital network) radio circuits. The capacity for simultaneous transmission must be increased so as to ensure high-quality reception of United Nations Radio broadcasts. This will be done by replacing the present equipment with equipment that is able to meet the increased demand. Together with the requirements mentioned above, the total estimated costs for the radio project amount to $2,382,000 under section 26, Public information.

B. Section 32, Staff assessment

17. The amount of $308,000 is needed to provide for staff assessment for the 17 new temporary posts under section 32, staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

VI. Potential for absorption

18. The resources required to implement the proposals cannot be covered from within the overall resources requested under section 26, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

VII. Contingency fund

19. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, which in effect started with the biennium 1990-1991, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under the same procedure, if the required additional expenditures exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the proposed activities can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modification of projected activities. Otherwise, such activities will have to be deferred until a subsequent biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of its current session.

VIII. Action required by the General Assembly

20. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution B contained in the report of the Committee on Information,[1] it is estimated that an additional appropriation of $2,690,000 would be required in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 as follows:

Section 26, Public information	$2,372,000
Section 32, Staff assessment (to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment)	308,000
Total	**$2,680,000**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 21 A* (A/56/21/Add.1).

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

United Nations A/C.5/56/20/Corr.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 December 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 123 and 90

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Questions relating to information

Development of an international radio broadcasting capacity for the United Nations

Programme budget implications of draft resolution B contained in document A/56/21/Add.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Corrigendum

Paragraph 20, third line

For $2,690,000 *read* $2,680,000

01-67986 (E) 061201

United Nations A/C.5/56/21

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 123 and 118

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.31

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 50th meeting, on 27 November 2001, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.31. The programme budget implications of the draft resolution were before the Committee in document A/C.3/56/L.77, and are reproduced below for consideration by the Fifth Committee.

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.31, the General Assembly would request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene, before the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, a second expert meeting, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/151 of 17 December 1999, to continue studying and updating the international legislation and to make recommendations for a clearer legal definition of mercenaries that would make more efficient the prevention and punishment of mercenary activities.

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II. Relationship of the request to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and to the programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003

3. The activities referred to above are associated with subprogramme 3, Advisory services, technical cooperation, support to human rights fact-finding procedures and field activities, of programme 19, Human rights, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005[1] and to the same subprogramme of section 22, Human rights, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/6 (sect. 22)).

III. Activities through which the requests would be implemented

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, an expert meeting would be convened by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at Geneva in 2002 for a period of five working days. A total of 10 academic experts would be invited to the meeting.

IV. Modification required in the programme of work for 2002-2003

5. The narrative of section 22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would be modified as shown below and incorporated into the final version subject to a decision of the General Assembly. The proposed revisions to section 22 are as follow:

Paragraph 22.44 (a)

At the end of the subparagraph add:

"(v) Expert meeting to study the international legislation in force and to make recommendations for a clearer legal definition of mercenaries that would make more efficient the prevention and punishment of mercenaries activities."

Paragraph 22.44 (b) (i)

At the end of the subparagraph add:

"and one study on the international legislation in force, including recommendations for a clearer legal definition of mercenaries."

V. Indication of additional requirements

6. The implementation of the requests contained in the draft resolution would entail the following requirements for the biennium 2002-2003 in United States dollars:

Section 22, Human rights	
General temporary assistance	
6 weeks at the P-3 level	11 000
6 weeks at the General Service level	8 600
Ad hoc expert group	
10 academic experts from different regions (travel and daily subsistence allowance)	44 500
Total	**64 100**
Section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services	
Meeting services, 10 pre-session documents, 5 in-session documents, 5 post-session documents and other requirements	**154 200**

7. No provision has been made under the proposed programme budget for the second expert meeting. At this stage, it is not anticipated that these requirements could be absorbed within the existing resources under section 22, Human rights, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

8. In connection with conference-servicing requirements, the extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for 2002-2003. However, provisions are included under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for 2002-2003 not only for meetings programmed at the time of the budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences are consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. As a result, no additional appropriation would be required under that section.

VI. Contingency fund

9. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from the legislative mandates not provided for in the approved programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures proposed exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities.

10. Should it not prove possible to meet the cost required from the contingency fund, the activities and outputs to be carried out under section 22 foreseen for the biennium 2002-2003 would have to be further reprogrammed and modified beyond the proposals included in the present statement.

VII. Summary

11. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.31, that decision would give rise to additional requirements of $64,100 for the biennium 2002-2003 under section 22, Human rights.

12. It is not possible at this stage to identify activities within section 22 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium.

13. Consequently, an additional provision of $64,100 would be required over and above the resources proposed under section 22, Human rights. This provision would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require an increase in appropriations for the biennium 2002-2003.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

United Nations A/C.5/56/22

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 December 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 119 (b) and 123

Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.69/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 53rd meeting, on 30 November 2001, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.69/Rev.1. The programme budget implications of the draft resolution, amounting to a requirement for additional appropriations of $1 million for the biennium 2002-2003, were before the Committee in document A/C.3/56/L.81, and are reproduced below for consideration by the Fifth Committee.

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.69/Rev.1, the General Assembly would invite the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, under the direction of the Secretary-General, to provide appropriate assistance to the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa to ensure its efficiency and the smooth functioning in accordance with section III of its resolution 55/234 of 23 December 2000. The Assembly had endorsed in section III of resolution 55/234 the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Policy and Coordination on the work of its fortieth session.[1]

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3. It is recalled that the Committee on Programme and Coordination, by its paragraph 267 of the report on its forty-first session[2] recommended that in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, resources be allocated to the Centre in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 70 (a), part II, of the Committee's report on its fortieth session,[3] adopted by the General Assembly.

4. It is also recalled that in paragraph 138 of its resolution 54/249 of 23 December 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with adequate financial resources, and in that regard decided to appropriate an amount of $1 million in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. The appropriation was made under section 22, Human rights.

5. It will also be recalled that in paragraph 22.45 of document A/56/6 (Sect. 22), the Secretary-General stated that the non-inclusion of resources in the biennium 2002-2003 on the Centre is without prejudice to such needs as might be demonstrated in the context of the report on activities to establish the Centre, which would be presented to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session. The report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities that have been carried out as well as those envisioned in connection with establishment of the Centre[4] is before the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

II. Activities through which the request would be implemented

6. Should the draft resolution be adopted, the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights would continue to lend their support to the smooth functioning of the Centre through the following activities to be carried out during the biennium 2002-2003:

A. Human rights activities

(a) Training:

(i) Human rights training session for political leaders, in the first semester of 2002;

(ii) Human rights training session for media practitioners, in the second semester of 2002;

(iii) Annual training course for civil servants and human rights defenders on international human rights mechanisms, to be held in June 2002 and June 2003.

(b) Advisory services and technical cooperation:

(i) Continuation of technical cooperation programme for the national human rights bodies;

(ii) Provision of advisory services and technical cooperation to Governments and non-governmental organizations, upon request;

(iii) Support for strengthening the activities of human rights non-governmental organizations and networks.

(c) Capacity-building in human rights and democracy:

(i) Implementation of a fellowship programme;

(ii) Development of a roster/resource bank of expertise in human rights and democracy in Central Africa, starting in January 2002.

(d) External relations and partnerships:

(i) Signature and application of a memorandum of understanding with the Economic Community of Central African States through its general secretariat;

(ii) Development of partnerships with various national, African, and international organizations sharing the same goals as the Centre.

B. Activities related to democracy

The appointment of a programme officer on democracy would be required to handle the Centre's programme of activities on the subject of democracy. The terms of reference of this position would include the following activities:

(a) Research and compile relevant documentation on democratization, both within the United Nations and in the countries of the subregion, and on progress in the democratization process in those countries;

(b) Study and assess technical cooperation needs for the subregion's democratization process;

(c) Develop a programme of activities and technical cooperation projects for the countries of the subregion, in consultation with all interested parties;

(d) Prepare and execute a strategy to integrate human rights and democratic principles into the United Nations activities and programmes on conflict prevention in the subregion;

(e) Develop education and training programmes for the promotion of democratic principles and the human rights aspects of democracy to target groups, in particular government authorities, political parties, media and civil society;

(f) Provide assistance to Governments, upon request, for the preparation of elections, the development and execution of training programmes and policies in the field of election monitoring, in cooperation with other United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, concerned bodies and non-governmental organizations;

(g) Provide advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of democracy to countries of the subregion, as requested by Governments, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and representatives of the Secretary-General in Central Africa;

(h) Assist, at the request of Governments, in the creation and/or strengthening of national institutions responsible for managing activities related to democracy in their countries (ombudsmen, national electoral commissions etc.);

(i) Develop and strengthen cooperation networks in the subregion, including identifying potential areas of cooperation in the field of democracy;

(j) Provide training during workshops and other similar activities in the subregion;

(k) Undertake representational and other missions in the subregion, on behalf of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other entities of the Secretariat, as appropriate.

III. Modification required in the programme of work for 2002-2003

7. The narrative of section 22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would be modified as shown below and incorporated into the final version, subject to the decision of the General Assembly. The proposed revisions to section 22 are as follows:

Paragraph 22.44 (d) (i)

After the word "Cambodia;", add the words "and strengthening of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, Yaoundé".

IV. Indication of additional requirements

8. Should the General Assembly approve draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.69/Rev.1, the additional requirements for the implementation of the programme of work described above would amount to $1 million to continue the present level of support as a subvention. The cost plan for allocation of the subvention would be as follows (in United States dollars):

Positions to be funded:		
P-5 Head of Office	251 800[a]	
P-4 Programme Officer	211 600[a]	
P-3 Human Rights Officer	97 800[b]	
General Service (Administrative Assistant)	42 400[a]	
General Service (Documentalist)	42 400[a]	646 000
General Temporary Assistance (Driver/Messenger)		12 000
Consultants and experts:		
To provide expertise for (a) the preparation of training materials for four subregional workshops, (b) the development of a curriculum for the introduction of human rights in the courses of primary and secondary schools, and (c) the design of a programme for the development of national institutions for human rights in Central Africa		38 500
Travel of 25 participants to each of four subregional training workshops		147 800
Travel of staff:		
International travel	15 900	
Travels within subregion	17 400	33 300
Contractual services:		
External printing and binding of newsletter		10 000
General operating expenses:		
Rental and maintenance of office premises	43 200	
Rental of conference space for workshops	2 000	
Utilities	7 200	
Rental of local transportation for workshops	1 000	
Communication costs	12 000	
Maintenance of furniture and equipment	6 000	
Maintenance of office automation equipment	6 000	77 400
Supplies and materials		
Stationery, office supplies etc.	6 000	
Library books and supplies	5 000	11 000
Fellowships		12 000
Joint administrative activities		12 000
Total		**1 000 000**

[a] Estimated at a vacancy rate of 95 per cent for the Professional and higher-level categories and 98 per cent for the General Service category, since these positions have been filled in 2000-2001.

[b] Estimated at a vacancy rate of 50 per cent in accordance with existing practice for new positions.

9. As mentioned above, no provision has been made under the proposed programme budget for the Centre. At this stage, it is not anticipated that these requirements could be absorbed within the existing resources under section 22, Human rights, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

V. Contingency fund

10. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from the legislative mandates not provided for in the approved programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures proposed exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities.

11. Should it not prove possible to meet the cost required from the contingency fund, the activities and outputs to be carried out under section 22 foreseen for the biennium 2002-2003 would have to be further reprogrammed and modified beyond the proposals included in the present statement.

VI. Summary

12. **In summary, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.69/Rev.1, that decision would give rise to additional requirements for the biennium 2002-2003 under section 22, Human rights.**

13. **It is not possible at this stage to identify activities within section 22 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium.**

14. **Consequently, an additional provision of $1,000,000 would be required over and above the resources proposed under section 22, Human rights. This provision would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require an increase in appropriations for the biennium 2002-2003.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/55/16).

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/56/16).

[3] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/55/16). The Committee, in para. 70 (a), part II, recommended that the preliminary estimates should be adequate for the full implementation of all mandated programmes and activities, including the projects initiated in the biennium 2000-2001, according to legislative intent and in the most effective and economical manner.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 36*, addendum (A/56/36/Add.1).

United Nations A/C.5/56/23

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 December 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 12 and 123

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council

Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/56/L.6

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 30th meeting, on 21 November 2001, the Second Committee adopted, without a vote, draft decision A/C.2/56/L.6. The Committee was orally informed that the potential programme budget implications of the draft resolution were the same as those contained in document E/2001/L.47/Rev.1, which was submitted to the Economic and Social Council on 23 October 2001 in relation to Council draft decision E/2001/L.45/Rev.2.

2. The document submitted to the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.47/Rev.1) described two alternative arrangements for providing the Economic and Social Council with the means to carry out its important functions.

3. The Second Committee did not make any recommendation as to which of the alternative arrangements might best suit the needs of the situation. It was the understanding of that Committee that the arrangements would be referred to the Fifth Committee for its consideration. In order to facilitate the work of the Fifth Committee, the arrangements for providing the President of the Economic and Social Council with the means to carry out its important functions are described below.

Draft decision A/C.2/56/L.6

4. Under the terms of draft decision A/C.2/56/L.6, the General Assembly would decide that the Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council should be provided with the means to carry out its important functions, taking into account the different arrangements made for the principal organs of the United Nations listed in Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Charter.

5. In view of the nature and functions of the Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council, only the arrangements made for the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Security Council could be used as models. The arrangements for the other principal organs of the United Nations listed in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Charter would not be applicable.

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6. The alternative arrangements based upon practices of the General Assembly and the Security Council, respectively, are as follows:

(a) Should arrangements for the President of the Economic and Social Council be modelled on those accorded to the President of the General Assembly, a provision would be required to cover the cost of official travel of the President; members of the Bureau, acting on behalf of the President; and official hospitality and miscellaneous expenses that may be required for the accomplishment of the President's official function. The amount involved is estimated at $125,000 annually and is presented, having due regard to the characteristics of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, which each have a different composition and a different pattern of meetings;

(b) Should the arrangements for the President of the Security Council be adopted as a model for the President of the Economic and Social Council, there would be no direct financial implications as requirements for the President of the Security Council are met through ad hoc arrangements whenever they arise.

7. Information reflecting the provisions for the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council is provided in the annex to the present document.

Action required by the Fifth Committee

8. The Committee is requested to determine which of the possible alternative arrangements is the most appropriate and then to inform the General Assembly as to whether the adoption of draft decision A/C.2/56/L.6 would involve financial implications.

Annex

A. President of the General Assembly

1. The provisions for the President of the General Assembly were made in General Assembly resolution 51/241 of 31 July 1997, on the strengthening of the United Nations system. In paragraph 1 of that resolution, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to the resolution, for implementation effective from 1 January 1998. In paragraph 44 of the annex, regarding the role of the President of the General Assembly, it is stated, inter alia, that in order to assist the President in the discharge of his responsibilities, the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General, after consultation with the President, to include in the next programme budget, proposal for adequate resources to be made available to the President.

2. Accordingly, in the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999, on United Nations reform: measures and proposals (A/52/303 and Add.1), an amount of $250,000 for each year of the biennium was proposed to supplement the level of support then provided to the President of the Assembly. In its resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, the Assembly, inter alia, concurred with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and decided to approve the level of resources proposed by the Secretary-General. Since the adoption of resolution 52/220, consistent with the approved programme budget, the President of the Assembly has had full authority to use the funds appropriated by the Assembly for each biennium, for the accomplishment of his official responsibilities. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 incorporates a provision of $516,400 for the President of the General Assembly.

B. President of the Security Council

3. As to the President of the Security Council, no provisions are made in the programme budget for each biennium. Requirements for the President of the Security Council are met through ad hoc arrangements whenever they arise.

United Nations A/C.5/56/24

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 December 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 123 and 119 (c)

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Human rights questions: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.55

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 54th meeting, on 30 November 2001, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.55. The programme budget implications of the draft resolution, amounting to a requirement of $277,900, to be charged against the provision of $93,691,600 for special political missions in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, were before the Committee in document A/C.3/56/L.78, and are reproduced below for consideration by the Fifth Committee.

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.55, the General Assembly would welcome the report of the Secretary-General on the visit to the country of his Special Envoy for Myanmar (A/56/505), strongly endorse his efforts to help facilitate the national reconciliation process among all the interested parties in Myanmar, and encourage the Government of Myanmar to establish a constructive and regular dialogue with the Secretary-General in order to make better use of his good offices.

II. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. In his report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, inter alia, called upon the international community to continue to respond to further progress in the

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reconciliation process in Myanmar, and indicated that the United Nations remained committed to assisting the people of Myanmar to achieve the progress and social viability in a democratic framework (A/56/505, para. 12). He also indicated that he would continue to do his utmost to assist the process of national reconciliation in Myanmar. The Secretary-General considers the role of facilitating the dialogue towards the national reconciliation in Myanmar as being one, which could be carried out effectively through his good offices.

4. Consistent with the strong endorsement contained in operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.55, the efforts of the Secretary-General would be continued in 2002 in order to build upon the progress made so far and to facilitate further dialogue among all interested parties in Myanmar and for national reconciliation. Those efforts would be carried out as part of the activities of his good offices through the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar, and would include contacts and consultations with various interested parties in Myanmar. Exchanges of views with representatives of ethnic nationalities, the diplomatic corps, the United Nations country team and international non-governmental organizations in Myanmar would also be continued. Reports on progress would be prepared periodically.

III. Estimated resource requirements

5. The estimated cost of continuing the efforts of the good offices of the Secretary-General through his Special Envoy for Myanmar for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2002 amounts to $277,900 (see annex). This includes the provision of salary for the Special Envoy for Myanmar on a when-actually-employed basis; his travel to Myanmar, to neighbouring countries in the region, Europe and North America, including United Nations Headquarters; and miscellaneous services in support of his mission. Substantive and administrative support to the Special Envoy would be provided by the Department of Political Affairs within its overall level of resources requested in the proposed programme budget for 2002-2003.

IV. Action required by the General Assembly

6. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/56/L.55, provisions in the amount of $277,900 would be required for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002 for the efforts of the good offices of the Secretary-General relating to the facilitation of the process of dialogue and national reconciliation in Myanmar.

7. These requirements would be charged against the provision of $93,691,600 for special political missions proposed for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/6 (Sect.3)).

Annex

Personnel costs

1. A provision of $154,100 is required for the salaries of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General (Under-Secretary-General level) for a maximum of 270 days in 2002 at rates applicable to individuals engaged on a when-actually-employed basis.

Travel

2. Provision amounting to $122,000 is also required for the travel of the Special Envoy to Myanmar, neighbouring countries within the region, Europe and North America. Requirements for travel include airfare, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for an estimated 26 trips, with each trip lasting, in average, two days.

Operating costs

3. Requirements for miscellaneous services, including telephone calls, facsimile charges and other miscellaneous services are estimated at $1,800.